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EXAMINER

ZHOU, YONG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2477

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/593,707	Applicant(s) HIRANO ET AL.	
	Examiner YONG ZHOU	Art Unit 2477	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 October 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-13,19-28 and 34-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-13,19-28 and 34-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 51 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 51 recites a limitation “the dynamic network management **apparatus** according to claim 20” while claim 5 is a **method** claim. It is believed to refer to “the dynamic network management **method** according to claim 20”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9-13, 19, 20, 22, 24-28, 35, 37-39, 41 and 43-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Venkitaraman et al. (US 2003/0161287, hereinafter Venkitaraman) in view of Janneteau et al. (US 7,430,174, hereinafter Janneteau).

Regarding claim 1, Venkitaraman teaches a dynamic network management system in a communication system including a mobile access router forming a mobile network and one or more mobile nodes residing in the mobile network (Fig. 1, #110-

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116, [0019], lines 2-5, wherein the a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached to a local mobile network connecting one or more mobile nodes),

wherein the dynamic network management system is configured so that, after the mobile node sends information requesting a global address of the mobile access router, the mobile access router receiving the information from the mobile node informs the mobile node about the global address of the mobile access router (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached; in response, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message).

Venkitaraman does not expressly teach that a local fixed router attached to the mobile network relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node.

Janneteau teaches that nodes belonging to the mobile network include mobile router, local fixed nodes (host or router) and local mobile nodes and local fixed outer relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node (Fig. 1, #135, #165, Fig. 6, #235, #652, #657, col. 2, lines 10-14 and 35-37, col. 9, lines 35-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention to include a local fixed router in the mobile network to manage the mobility of the node that does not change its point of attachment to the mobile network (Janneteau, col. 2, lines 10-14).

Regarding claim 2, Venkitaraman teaches a dynamic network management system in a communication system including a mobile access router forming a mobile

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network and one or more mobile nodes residing in the mobile network (Fig. 1, #110-116, [0019], lines 2-5, wherein the a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached by links to one or more mobile nodes),

wherein the dynamic network management system is configured so that, after the mobile node which does not know a global address of the mobile access router, sends information indicating that the mobile node does not know the global address of the mobile access router (), the mobile access router receiving the information from the mobile node informs the mobile node about the global address of the mobile access router (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0027], lines 1-14, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node does not know mobile router's address and sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached; in response, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message).

Venkitaraman does not expressly teach that a local fixed router attached to the mobile network relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node.

Janneteau teaches that nodes belonging to the mobile network include mobile router, local fixed nodes (host or router) and local mobile nodes and local fixed outer relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node (Fig. 1, #135, #165, Fig. 6, #235, #652, #657, col. 2, lines 10-14 and 35-37, col. 9, lines 35-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention to include a local

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fixed router in the mobile network to manage the mobility of the node that does not change its point of attachment to the mobile network (Janneteau, col. 2, lines 10-14).

Regarding claims 4 and 19, Venkitaraman teaches a dynamic network management apparatus placed in a mobile access router which forms a mobile network (Fig. 1, #112, [0009], lines 4-9, wherein majority of the mobility management responsibility is placed in the mobile router), comprising:

a connection unit for connecting one or more mobile nodes residing in the mobile network (Fig. 1, #110-116, [0019], lines 2-5, wherein the a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached by links to one or more mobile nodes),

an information detection unit for detecting information requesting a global address of the mobile access router, the information being sent from a certain mobile node participating in the mobile network (Fig. 11, #1102, [0048], lines 1-4, wherein the mobile node sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached), and

a response information sending unit for sending response information including the global address of the mobile access router to the mobile node which has sent the information through the local fixed router in order to inform the mobile node of the global address of the mobile access router when the information is detected by the information detection unit (Fig. 11, #1104-1106, [0048], lines 4-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein in response to the router solicitation received from the mobile node, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message).

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Venkitaraman does not expressly teach that a local fixed router attached to the mobile network relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node.

Janneteau teaches that nodes belonging to the mobile network include mobile router, local fixed nodes (host or router) and local mobile nodes and local fixed outer relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node (Fig. 1, #135, #165, Fig. 6, #235, #652, #657, col. 2, lines 10-14 and 35-37, col. 9, lines 35-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention to include a local fixed router in the mobile network to manage the mobility of the node that does not change its point of attachment to the mobile network (Janneteau, col. 2, lines 10-14).

Regarding claims 5 and 20, Venkitaraman teaches a dynamic network management apparatus placed in a mobile access router which forms a mobile network (Fig. 1, #112, [0009], lines 4-9, wherein majority of the mobility management responsibility is placed in the mobile router), comprising:

a connection unit for connecting one or more mobile nodes residing in the mobile network (Fig. 1, #110-116, [0019], lines 2-5, wherein the a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached by links to one or more mobile nodes),

an information detection unit for detecting information indicating that a mobile node does not know a global address of the mobile access router, the information being sent from the mobile node participating in the mobile network, the mobile node not knowing the global address of the mobile access router (Fig. 11, #1102, [0027], lines 1-14, [0048], lines 1-4, wherein the mobile node does not know mobile router's address

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and sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached), and

a response information sending unit for sending response information including the global address of the mobile access router to the mobile node which has sent the information through the local fixed router in order to inform the mobile node of the global address of the mobile access router when the information is detected by the information detection unit (Fig. 11, #1104-1106, [0048], lines 4-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein in response to the router solicitation received from the mobile node, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message).

Venkitaraman does not expressly teach that a local fixed router attached to the mobile network relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node.

Janneteau teaches that nodes belonging to the mobile network include mobile router, local fixed nodes (host or router) and local mobile nodes and local fixed outer relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node (Fig. 1, #135, #165, Fig. 6, #235, #652, #657, col. 2, lines 10-14 and 35-37, col. 9, lines 35-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention to include a local fixed router in the mobile network to manage the mobility of the node that does not change its point of attachment to the mobile network (Janneteau, col. 2, lines 10-14).

Regarding claims 9 and 24, Venkitaraman teaches a dynamic network management apparatus placed in a mobile node which participates in a mobile network

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formed by a mobile access router (Fig. 1 #110-116, [0009], lines 4-13, wherein the mobility management responsibility is placed in the mobile node attached in a mobile network formed by a mobile router), comprising:

a connection unit for connecting a router residing in the mobile network (Fig. 1, #110-116, [0019], lines 2-5, wherein the a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached by links to one or more mobile nodes),

a sending unit for sending information requesting a global address of the mobile access router to the router when the mobile node does not know the global address of the mobile access router, wherein the information is to be forwarded by the certain router connected via the connection unit to the mobile access router (Fig. 1, #112-116, Fig. 11, #1102, [0027], lines 1-14, [0048], lines 1-4, wherein the mobile node does not know its location and sends a router solicitation message to the mobile router via the network links; the router solicitation message requests for information about the mobile router it is attached), and

a response information receiving unit for receiving response information including the global address of the mobile access router sent from the mobile access router as a response to the information to be sent by the sending unit (Fig. 11, #1104-1106, [0048], lines 4-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node receives the home address of the mobile router which is sent by the mobile router in response to the router solicitation received from the mobile node).

Venkitaraman does not specifically teach that mobile is connected to and sends information to a “certain” node that is different from the mobile access router, although

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the router solicitation message sent from the mobile node was for soliciting information about the mobile router it is attached, thus not addressed to the specific mobile router.

Janneteau teaches that a mobile node may be connected to an intermediate router, (e.g., a local fixed router LFR, a lower level mobile router MR2) which is linked to a top level mobile router MR1 which acquires a care-of-address for its attached mobile network while visiting a foreign network (Fig. 6, col. 9, lines 25-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine teachings from Janneteau into the Venkitaraman invention to include the mobile network topology with mobile nodes communicating with the top level mobile router through a local router to facilitate nested mobility (Janneteau, col. 9, lines 19-22).

Regarding claims 10 and 25, Venkitaraman teaches a dynamic network management apparatus placed in a mobile node which participates in a mobile network formed by a mobile access router (Fig. 1 #110-116, [0009], lines 4-13, wherein the mobility management responsibility is placed in the mobile node attached in a mobile network formed by a mobile router), comprising:

a connection unit for connecting to a certain router residing in the mobile network (Fig. 1, #110-116, [0019], lines 2-5, wherein the a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached by links to one or more mobile nodes),

a sending unit for sending information indicating that the mobile node does not know a global address of the mobile access router to the router when the mobile node does not know the global address of the mobile access router, the information being

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forwarded by the certain router connected via the connection unit to the mobile access router (Fig. 11, #1102, [0027], lines 1-14, [0048], lines 1-4, wherein the mobile node mobile node does not know its location and sends a router solicitation message to the mobile router via the network links; the router solicitation message requests information about the mobile router it is attached), and

a response information receiving unit for receiving response information including the global address of the mobile access router sent from the mobile access router as a response to the information to be sent by the sending unit (Fig. 11, #1104-1106, [0048], lines 4-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node receives the home address of the mobile router which is sent by the mobile router in response to the router solicitation received from the mobile node).

Janneteau teaches that a mobile node may be connected to an intermediate router, (e.g., a local fixed router LFR, a lower level mobile router MR2) which is linked to a top level mobile router MR1 which acquires a care-of-address for its attached mobile network while visiting a foreign network (Fig. 6, col. 9, lines 25-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine teachings from Janneteau into the Venkitaraman invention to include the mobile network topology with mobile nodes communicating with the top level mobile router through a local router to facility nested mobility (Janneteau, col. 9, lines 19-22).

Regarding claims 7, 22, 35 and 41, Venkitaraman further teaches a forwarding unit for forwarding a packet with the information to a predetermined destination set in the packet (Figs. 5 & 7, #112, #116, [0036], lines 10-15, [0041], lines 8-10).

Regarding claims 11, 26, 37 and 43, Venkitaraman further teaches an information embedding unit for embedding the information in a packet header of a Binding Update message, the Binding Update message being addressed to a predetermined communication apparatus which is different from the mobile access router, and configured so that the sending unit sends a packet including the Binding Update message which the information is embedded by the information embedding unit ([0006], lines 6-10, [0029], lines 1-7, [0045], lines 12-15, wherein the mobile node sends the mobile router a Binding Update message destined to its home agent (or a correspondent node), which is different from the mobile router, and the Binding Updating message includes binding information).

Venkitaraman does not expressly teach embedding the information in the packet header of a Binding Update message.

Janneteau teaches that the IP source address of the VMN care-of address and an IP destination address for the correspondent node are included in the header of the Binding Update message (Fig. 27, #2725, col. 14, lines 53-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention with teachings from Janneteau to embed address information in the header of the binding update message to facilitate the delivery of the BU message.

Regarding claims 12, 27, 38 and 44, Venkitaraman further teaches that the dynamic network management apparatus is configured so that the sending unit sends information indicating that an access router option can be used in parallel with sending the information ([0022], lines 1-15, [0029], lines 1-11, [0045], lines 12-15, wherein the mobile node may obtain any number of care of addresses and updates its home agent and correspondent nodes home address of its attached mobile router; upon receiving packets destined for an attached mobile network, sends binding updates to the correspondent nodes in parallel identifying its location).

Regarding claims 13, 28, 39 and 45, Venkitaraman further teaches a packet creating unit for creating a special packet representing the information, and being configured so that the sending unit sends the special packet created by the packet creating unit ([0027], lines 1-7, wherein the mobile node creates and sends binding update message to correspondent nodes identifying its point of attachment).

Regarding claim 46, Venkitaraman further teaches that the mobile access router looks for the information requesting the global address of the mobile access router by scanning a packet, the packet being sent from a certain node participating in the mobile network, and the packet being addressed to a predetermined communication apparatus which is different from the mobile access router (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached; upon detecting the router solicitation message sent from the mobile node, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message. The

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router solicitation message was for soliciting information about the mobile router it is attached, thus not addressed to the specific mobile router).

Regarding claim 47, Venkitaraman further teaches that the mobile access router looks for the information indicating that the mobile node does not know the global address of the mobile access router by scanning a packet, the packet being sent from a certain node participating in the mobile network, and the packet being addressed to a predetermined communication apparatus which is different from the mobile access router (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0027], lines 1-14, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node does not know mobile router's address and sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached; upon detecting the router solicitation message sent from the mobile node, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message. The router solicitation message was for soliciting information about the mobile router it is attached, thus not addressed to the specific mobile router).

Regarding claims 48 and 50, Venkitaraman further teaches that the information detecting unit comprises a packet scanning unit for scanning a packet, the packet being sent from a certain node participating in the mobile network, and the packet being addressed to a predetermined communication apparatus which is different from the mobile access router, and wherein the information detection unit detects the information requesting the global address of the mobile access router by scanning the packet (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached;

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upon detecting the router solicitation message sent from the mobile node, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message. The router solicitation message was for soliciting information about the mobile router it is attached, thus not addressed to the specific mobile router).

Regarding claims 49 and 51, Venkitaraman further teaches that the information detecting unit comprises a packet scanning unit for scanning a packet, the packet being sent from a certain node participating in the mobile network, and the packet being addressed to a predetermined communication apparatus which is different from the mobile access router, and wherein the information detection unit detects the information indicating that the mobile node does not know the global address of the mobile access router by scanning the packet (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0027], lines 1-14, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6, wherein the mobile node does not know mobile router's address and sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached; upon detecting the router solicitation message sent from the mobile node, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message. The router solicitation message was for soliciting information about the mobile router it is attached, thus not addressed to the specific mobile router).

4. Claims 6, 21, 34 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Venkitaraman in view of Janneteau and Korus et al. (US 6,721,297, hereinafter Korus).

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Regarding claims 6, 21, 34 and 40, the combination of Venkitaraman and Janneteau teaches that limitations of claims 4, 19, 5 and 20, but fails to teach an information deleting unit for deleting the information from a packet with the information when the information is detected by the information detection unit, and a forwarding unit for forwarding the packet which the information has been deleted by the information deleting unit to a predetermined destination set in the packet.

Korus teaches that the mobile router replaces the IP destination identified in the router header extension and removes the router header before forwarding the packets to the mobile network hosts (col. 9, lines 12-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention with teachings from Korus to enable removing of information from a packet before forwarding to ensure appropriate routing of the packets.

5. Claims 8, 23, 36 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Venkitaraman in view of Janneteau and Watanabe et al. (US 7,020,440, hereinafter Watanabe).

Regarding claims 8, 23, 36 and 42, the combination of Venkitaraman and Janneteau teaches that limitations of claims 4, 19, 5 and 20, but fails to teach a dropping unit for dropping a packet with the information.

Watanabe teaches that without any support, the access router or foreign agent in the subnet X drops the packet which is destined to the mobile terminal with an invalid IP address (col. 1, lines 30-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Venkitaraman invention with teachings from Watanabe to drop a packet with the invalid information to ensure proper packet delivery.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments, filed October 8, 2010, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claim 1, Applicant argues that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would not have been motivated to combine Venkitaraman with Janneteau to arrive at the dynamic network management system recited by claim 1.

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's arguments. Venkitaraman teaches that a mobile network comprises a mobile router attached to a local mobile network connecting one or more mobile nodes (Fig. 1, #110-116, [0019], lines 2-5) and that the mobile node sends a router solicitation message asking for information about the mobile router it is attached; in response, the mobile router informs the mobile node of the home address of the mobile router in a router advertisement message (Fig. 11, #1102-1106, [0048], lines 1-9, [0049], lines 1-6). The only deficiency

in Venkitaraman is a local fixed router attached to the mobile network relaying information between the mobile router and the mobile node.

Janneteau in the same field of endeavor provides what is deficient in Venkitaraman and that nodes belonging to the mobile network include mobile router, local fixed nodes (host or router) and local mobile nodes and local fixed outer relays information between the mobile router and the mobile node (Fig. 1, #135, #165, Fig. 6, #235, #652, #657, col. 2, lines 10-14 and 35-37, col. 9, lines 35-44). Therefore, the combination of Venkitaraman and Janneteau teaches the claimed elements.

Rest of Applicant's arguments regarding amended claim 9 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejections. See details above

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to YONG ZHOU whose telephone number is (571)270-3451. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chirag G. Shah can be reached on 571-272-3144. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Y. Z./

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November 17, 2010

/Chirag G Shah/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2477